

priority goals, in demanding a proactive approach in addressing emerging homeland security issues, and by setting the standard for dedication, morale and integrity throughout the ICE workforce.

Mr. Lang has distinguished himself at every level of Federal law enforcement and has engendered respect and appreciation from subordinates, peers, and leadership alike. I am glad to be able to congratulate him and honor his memorable career as it comes to a close after nearly 29 years in the Federal Government. We on the Hill wish both Gary and his wonderful wife Karyn the very best of luck for the future and thank them for their years of public service.

MATTHEW SHEPARD ACT

Mr. SMITH. Mr. President, I rise today to speak about the need for hate crimes legislation. Each Congress, Senator KENNEDY and I introduce hate crimes legislation that would add new categories to current hate crimes law, sending a signal that violence of any kind is unacceptable in our society. Likewise, each Congress I have come to the floor to highlight a separate hate crime that has occurred in our country.

On March 20, 2007, in Polk County, FL, Ryan Skipper, a gay man, picked up William Brown walking along the side of the road. Some time later Brown stabbed Skipper to death, then bragged about the killing. According to police, witnesses have said that Brown and another man planned the murder in advance and that their motivation was based on Skipper's sexual orientation.

I believe that the Government's first duty is to defend its citizens, to defend them against the harms that come out of hate. The Matthew Shepard Act is a symbol that can become substance. I believe that by passing this legislation and changing current law, we can change hearts and minds as well.

PEARL HARBOR

Mr. DORGAN. Mr. President, 2,403 American servicemembers lost their lives during the Japanese attack on Pearl Harbor. The men and women who survived that day of infamy led the United States, and our Allies, to victory in the Pacific during World War II.

Today I would like to specifically honor four of those survivors, the members of the North Dakota Pearl Harbor Survivor's Association. This group of four active members helps keep the memory of those who served so bravely alive: John Martin of Bismarck, ND; Clem Lonski of Jamestown, ND; Harold Bruchwein of Wahpeton, ND; and Agnes Shurr of Grand Forks, ND.

On behalf of the U.S. Senate, my fellow North Dakotans, and all Americans, I would like to commend and

thank these four individuals not only for their bravery and valor in leading the fight over fascism 60 years ago, but also for their commitment and dedication to keep alive the memory of those who gave their lives in defense of freedom on December 7, 1941.

UNIVERSITY OF WYOMING WNIT CHAMPIONSHIP

Mr. ENZI. Mr. President, today I commend the University of Wyoming Cowgirls on winning the 2007 Women's National Invitation Tournament.

On March 31, 2007, the University of Wyoming women's basketball team won this exciting national tournament by defeating the University of Wisconsin team by a score of 72-56. They made it to the final by defeating Kansas State in triple overtime.

This historic win was the first WNIT championship for the Cowgirls and was witnessed by a record crowd of over 15,000 fans at the University of Wyoming Arena-Auditorium.

But as any Cowgirl fan can tell you, this victory was the result of months of hard practice, courageous leadership by the players and coaches, and a commitment to excellence both on the court and in the classroom. The teamwork and discipline demonstrated all year by the Wyoming Cowgirls allowed them to be successful on game day. And we do not have to look far to see examples of this success: This year, the Wyoming Cowgirls won the most games in program history, including thrilling late-game comebacks and overtime wins. Equally as important, however, they earned the respect of women's basketball programs across the Nation.

I am proud to stand here today on the floor of the Senate and congratulate the University of Wyoming Cowgirls on a championship season and recognize the student athletes, coaches, faculty, and fans who were essential in achieving this great victory.

MORE WATER, MORE ENERGY, LESS WASTE ACT

Mr. SALAZAR. Mr. President, on Monday my colleagues, Senator BINGAMAN, Senator DOMENICI, Senator THOMAS and I introduced legislation, S. 1116, the More Water, More Energy, and Less Waste Act of 2007, to facilitate the use of water produced in connection with development of energy resources for irrigation and other beneficial uses in ways that will not adversely affect water quality or the environment.

The bill is similar to one that has been introduced during this Congress in the House by Representative MARK UDALL, H.R. 902, More Water and More Energy Act of 2007.

The bill's purpose is to help turn what is today an energy-industry problem into an opportunity. The development of energy resources frequently results in bringing to the surface water from underground sources. Energy producers seek to minimize the waters

that are produced during extraction operations, but inevitably waters are produced and they must either be treated before being released to the surface or returned to the ground. In a few cases, the waters are clean enough to be used for livestock watering, irrigation or other beneficial purposes.

Especially in the water-short West, increasing the amount of water that can be used without adversely affecting water quality or the environment can increase water supplies for irrigation of crops, livestock watering, wildlife habitat, and recreational opportunities. Everyone will benefit from increased supplies of useable water, even if the supplies are temporary in nature, provided that the new water is of good quality and will not adversely affect the environment now or in the future.

Our bill would do two things:

First, it would direct the Commissioner of Reclamation, the Director of the U.S. Geological Survey, and the Director of the Bureau of Land Management to conduct a study to identify the technical, economic, environmental, and other obstacles to, one, reducing the quantity of produced water and, two, increasing the extent to which produced water can be used for irrigation and other purposes, without adversely affecting water quality or the environment, during or after energy development. The study would consider the legislative, administrative, and other actions that could reduce or eliminate those obstacles and the costs and benefits associated with reducing or eliminating those obstacles. Results of the study are to be reported to Congress within a year after enactment.

Second, it would provide grants for at least five projects to demonstrate, one, ways to optimize energy resource production by reducing the quantity of produced water generated or, two, feasibility, effectiveness, and safety of processes to increase the extent to which produced water may be recovered and made suitable for use for irrigation, municipal, or industrial uses, or other purposes without adversely affecting water quality or the environment.

The bill directs these pilot plants to be located in each of the Upper Basin States of the Colorado River, Colorado, Utah, Wyoming, and New Mexico, and in at least one of the Lower Basin States of the Colorado River, Arizona, Nevada or California. This is to assure that, together, the projects would demonstrate techniques applicable to a variety of geologic and other conditions.

Under the bill, the Federal Government could pay up to half the cost of building each plant. However, no more than \$1 million would be paid for any one project, and no Federal funds would be used for operating the projects.

In the water-short West, the produced waters are a virtually untapped resource, and the benefits of using them for irrigation and other purposes could be substantial. It is estimated

that up to 18 million barrels of produced waters are generated each year from oil and gas operations. Finding ways to minimize the waters that are produced during oil and gas extraction and then putting to beneficial use those waters that are produced, is a win/win for everyone.

However, there are significant hurdles that must be overcome before produced waters can be used as a water resource in ways that do not adversely affect our water quality or harm our environment. The study required in our bill will bring our country closer to using this important untapped resource.

For the benefit of our colleagues, here is a summary of the bill's provisions:

SECTION BY SECTION SUMMARY OF THE "MORE WATER, MORE ENERGY, LESS WASTE ACT OF 2007"—S. 1116

Section One—provides a short title (the "More Water, More Energy, Less Waste Act of 2001"), sets forth several findings regarding the basis for the bill, and states the bill's purpose: "to optimize the production of energy resources by minimizing the amount of produced water, and by facilitating the use of produced water for irrigation and other purposes without adversely affecting water quality or the environment, and to demonstrate ways to accomplish these results."

Section Two—defines terms used in the bill.

Section Three—requires the Secretary of the Department of Interior, acting through the Commissioner of Reclamation, the Director of the United States Geological Survey, and the Director of the Bureau of Land Management, to conduct a study to identify (1) the technical, economic, environmental, and other obstacles to reducing the quantity of produced water; (2) the technical, economic, environmental, legal, and other obstacles to increasing the extent to which produced water can be used for irrigation and other purposes, without adversely affecting water quality or the environment; (3) the legislative, administrative, and other actions that could reduce or eliminate those obstacles; and (4) the costs and benefits associated with reducing or eliminating those obstacles. Results of the study are to be reported to Congress within a year after enactment.

Section Four—provides that, subject to appropriation of funds, the Interior Department is to provide financial assistance for development of facilities to demonstrate the feasibility, effectiveness, and safety of processes to increase use of produced water for irrigation, municipal or industrial uses, or other purposes without adversely affecting water quality or the environment. The section specifies that assistance shall be provided for at least one project in each of the Upper Basin States (Colorado, Utah, Wyoming, and New Mexico) and one project in one of the Lower Basin States (Arizona, Nevada or California). Assistance to any facility cannot exceed \$1 million and cannot be used for operation or maintenance. The section specifies that assistance under this bill can be in addition to other federal assistance under other provisions of law.

Section Five—requires the Interior Department to—(1) consult with the Department of Energy, EPA, and appropriate Governors and local officials; (2) review relevant information developed in connection with other research; (3) include as much of that information as Interior finds advisable in the report required by section 1; (4) seek the advice of people with relevant professional expertise

and of companies with relevant industrial experience; and (5) solicit comments and suggestions from the public.

Section Six—specifies that nothing in the bill is to be construed as affecting—(1) the effect of any State law, or any interstate authority or compact, regarding the use of water or the regulation of water quantity or quality; or (2) the applicability of any Federal law or regulation.

Section Seven—authorizes appropriation of—(1) \$1 million for the study required by section 1; and (2) \$7.5 million to implement section 4.

ADDITIONAL STATEMENTS

CONGRATULATING THE OKLAHOMA GIRL SCOUTS

• Mr. INHOFE. Mr. President, I am honored today to congratulate 19 girls from Oklahoma for receiving the highest youth award in Girl Scouting, the Gold Award. I would like to honor Jamie Andrews, Tiffany Marie Cathey, Anna Elizabeth Davis, Alonna Marie Dray, Bridget Gibbons, Ashley Goodman, Justinn N. Hamby, Molly Elizabeth Henry, Laura Hopkins, Beth Johnson, Grace E. Lewis, Pammy Mackiewicz, Sarah Pierce, Alexanne E. Schallner, Haley Taylor, Joy-Lee Stowe, Kimberly L. Watson, Kaitlyn Willit, and Alicia Koch.

Girl Scouts of the USA, an organization serving more than 2.5 million girls, has awarded more than 25,000 Girl Scout Gold Awards to Senior Girl Scouts since the beginning of the program in 1980. To receive the award, a Girl Scout must fulfill four requirements: earn the Girl Scout Gold Leadership Award, earn the Girl Scout Gold Career Award, earn the Girl Scout Gold Become, Belong, Believe, Build Award, and design and implement a Girl Scout Gold Award Project. They also have to complete a plan for fulfilling the requirements of the award and follow through with close cooperation between a community consultant and an adult Girl Scout volunteer.

The Gold Award symbolizes outstanding accomplishments in the areas of leadership, community service, career planning, and personal development. In achieving this prestigious award these young women show their dedication and commitment to their families, community, the Girl Scouts, and their country. I am honored to congratulate these recipients of this award from the State of Oklahoma. •

MESSAGES FROM THE PRESIDENT

Messages from the President of the United States were communicated to the Senate by Mr. Williams, one of his secretaries.

EXECUTIVE MESSAGES REFERRED

As in executive session the Presiding Officer laid before the Senate messages from the President of the United States submitting sundry nominations

and a withdrawal which were referred to the appropriate committees.

(The nominations received today are printed at the end of the Senate proceedings.)

MESSAGE FROM THE HOUSE

At 1:55 p.m., a message from the House of Representatives, delivered by Mr. Hays, one of its reading clerks, announced that the House has passed the following bills, in which it requests the concurrence of the Senate:

H.R. 309. An act to direct the Secretary of the Interior to establish a demonstration program to facilitate landscape restoration programs within certain units of the National Park System established by law to preserve and interpret resources associated with American history, and for other purposes.

H.R. 609. An act to amend the Reclamation Wastewater and Groundwater Study and Facilities Act to authorize the Secretary of the Interior to participate in the Central Texas Water Recycling and Reuse Project, and for other purposes.

H.R. 786. An act to amend the Reclamation Wastewater and Groundwater Study and Facilities Act to authorize the Secretary of the Interior to participate in the Los Angeles County Water Supply Augmentation Demonstration Project, and for other purposes.

H.R. 815. An act to provide for the conveyance of certain land in Clark County, Nevada, for use by the Nevada National Guard.

H.R. 865. An act to grant rights-of-way for electric transmission lines over certain Native allotments in the State of Alaska.

H.R. 886. An act to enhance ecosystem protection and the range of outdoor opportunities protected by statute in the Skykomish River valley of the State of Washington by designating certain lower-elevation Federal lands as wilderness, and for other purposes.

H.R. 1191. An act to authorize the National Park Service to pay for services rendered by subcontractors under a General Services Administration Indefinite Deliver/Indefinite Quantity Contract issued for work to be completed at the Grand Canyon National Park.

H.R. 1515. An act to amend the Housing and Community Development Act of 1974 to treat certain communities as metropolitan cities for purposes of the community development block grant program.

H.R. 1677. An act to amend the Internal Revenue Code of 1986 to enhance taxpayer protections and outreach.

H.R. 1681. An act to amend the Congressional Charter of The American National Red Cross to modernize its governance structure, to enhance the ability of the board of governors of The American National Red Cross to support the critical mission of The American National Red Cross in the 21st century, and for other purposes.

The message also announced that the House agreed to the following concurrent resolutions, in which it requests the concurrence of the Senate:

H. Con. Res. 76. Concurrent resolution honoring the 50th Anniversary of the International Geophysical Year (IGY) and its past contributions to space research, and looking forward to future accomplishments.

H. Con. Res. 100. Concurrent resolution condemning the recent violent actions of the Government of Zimbabwe against peaceful opposition party activists and members of civil society.